

The author wishes to express his indebtedness to Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry and John Dyas Parker for their helpful suggestions and acknowledge his appreciation for the encouragement received from Dr. Horace G. Richards during the past several years. He also wants to give recognition to Theodore M. Hesser, Jr., who first found the locality.

---

## SETAEPOMA, A NEW GENUS IN THE SYNCERIDAE FROM THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCH

In 1936, I. and B. Rensch published a *Japonia* (?) *hedigeri* from Bougainville Island (Revue Suisse de Zoologie **43**, p. 678, fig. 25). The genus in which they provisionally placed their species belongs in the Cyclophoridae. However, a series of this species collected by the Whitney Expedition indicates that it is not a *Japonia* but belongs to a new genus in the Synceridae. The radula of an additional species, yet to be reported upon, confirmed this diagnosis.

### *Setaepoma*, new genus

Shells flattened to slightly elevated and possessing numerous spiral threads which are slightly raised above the shell surface. Periostracum producing long bristle-like processes which are in spiral arrangement and grouped into three bands, one above and one below the periphery and the third near the base of the shell. Operculum calcareous, moderately dished, multispiral and deeply grooved. Inner surface covered with periostracum, smooth and having a central papilliform nucleus. Genotype, *Japonia* (?) *hedigeri* I. and B. Rensch.

*Setaepoma* does not appear to be closely related to any other known genus in the Synceridae, at least on the basis of opercular characters. The cyclophorid type of shell is also quite different from most other syncerids being somewhat heavy and with a depressed spire.

---